

Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City and County.

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year

BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY,

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THE DAILY GLOBE.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

An eight page paper published every Thursday sent post paid at \$1.15 per year. Three months on trial for 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1882.

The Globe on the Trains.

The GLOBE has always been supplied to the news men on the trains, but at the previous session encountered difficulties which do not now need to be recounted.

Subscription Rates.

The enlargement and improved news facilities of the GLOBE necessarily involve an advance in subscription rates.

Seven issues per week, delivered by carrier, mail or supplied by newsdealers—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Six issues per week (omitting Sunday) by mail, as follows:

One month, 90 cents; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$5.00; twelve months, \$10.00.

Postage is prepaid on all papers sent by mail.

Compositors Wanted.

Four or five good compositors can find employment by immediate application at the GLOBE office.

It is modestly but not forlornly, the GLOBE would invite public attention to its columns this morning as evidence of the promise to be a newspaper.

The Duluth Tribune devotes the major portion of its editorial now-a-days to announcing that Nelson will not withdraw.

Mitchell evidently considers it necessary to brace his candidate up to the sticking point.

While the GLOBE would not be surprised to see his withdrawal, it trusts the Tribune is correct, for we do not wish to be deprived of the pleasure of his withdrawal by the people in anger.

The GLOBE joins the Tribune in urging the infidel boiler to stick, and not destroy the impending fun in the Fifth district when the returns come in.

The Illinois liquor dealers, in session at Rock Island, take a very gloomy view of their future.

They refer mournfully to the adoption of prohibition legislation in Iowa and Kansas, and to the progress of prohibitory sentiment in other states.

Unless this is checked they fear a spread of the crusade, which will be ruinous to their business.

It cannot be questioned that prohibition has made gigantic progress within the past few years, but the liquor dealers are themselves to blame in a large degree for it.

They have assumed to be the governing power of the country—have run caucuses and conventions to suit themselves, dictated candidates to both parties, and in other ways made themselves obnoxious.

They have uniformly opposed what they now advocate—the regulation of the traffic by a judicious license system, which shall compel saloon-keepers to maintain orderly and respectable resorts and drive from the trade the keepers of low doggeries that are such prolific promoters of crime and habitual resorts of criminals.

They can do more to arrest the march of the prohibitory movement by removing the objectionable features of the liquor traffic than by attempting to lord it over political conventions, and we are glad to see that they are coming to this way of thinking.

A LEADING FEATURE.

Business men will find in the columns of the GLOBE daily letters from New York and Chicago, the great marts of trade in this country.

These letters are especially prepared by reliable correspondents of the GLOBE, and give the inside gossip of the Stock Exchange and Board of Trade of the respective cities. They will be found of lively interest to every business man.

THE PECULIAR MASSACHUSETTS POLICY.

The Democrats of Massachusetts seem to differ from those of Minnesota. They recognize that, as a regular thing, they are in a minority; but that by shrewd tactics they can occasionally secure a "fighting chance."

Hence they have nominated Ben Butler for governor, and with the labor, temperance and other issues may succeed in giving him a scanty plurality. Butler has not always been a good Democrat.

Before the war he was a very violent, bad Democrat and a supporter of Jeff. Davis in the Charleston convention. During and since the war, he has been both a bad and good Republican.

Horace Greeley, in his palmy days, never exoriated the Democracy more than Ben Butler did while he acted with the Republicans. He is now at odds with the Republicans and has his strong points before the people.

Hence the Democrats of Massachusetts accept the situation as it is to-day, and make him their standard bearer. They do not worry over the question of their candidate's consistency, or whether he has always voted the straight Democratic ticket. They invite other disaffected Republicans to join them and aid in electing their candidate.

In Minnesota the Democracy do things differently. If a man with Butler's political record was nominated in Minnesota, the fossil element in the party would refuse to vote, or else vote for the Republican nominee. As the republican majority in the state is only forty or fifty thousand, they would be afraid that some of the Republicans might escape, and by entering the Democratic lines, swell the ranks of the Democracy.

That is contrary to Minnesota tactics. The party is in a minority and the fossil plan for success is to drive off new recruits. Nothing so disgruntles a fossil "Minnesota Democrat," as an indication that some Republicans may come over to their aid. It is true the peril is not exactly imminent, but the picket lines are kept out all the same to guard against intrusion.

This policy is immense in building up a

It prevents all excitement and removes all anxiety as to results. By taking the last year's almanac, and adding the new emigration to the Republican column, the prophetic "iron" soul can mark down the result. If, perchance, some one has the ability to break into the Democracy, he is liable to be treated as a "don't" until he is ready to say to those he left behind, if they incline to follow his example—"don't."

Massachusetts is some distance from Minnesota and there is evidently a different atmosphere on the sea shore. The Democracy of that State recognize the fact that if they ever succeed it will be by making converts. This is not a popular doctrine in Minnesota and the GLOBE does not mention it, even to suggest its adoption. We only wish to call attention to the insane policy of Massachusetts Democrats in allowing recruits to break into their political camp. They ought to learn wisdom from Minnesota and be ashamed of themselves.

Democratic State Convention. A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held at the Merchants hotel yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to call a state convention, to be held at Market hall, in this city, on the 10th day of October, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for the office of chief justice of the supreme court. The basis of representation in the convention was fixed at one delegate from each county, and one delegate for every one hundred votes, or major portion thereof, cast for the Democratic candidate for governor in 1881.

THE IRON STRIKE. The Amalgamated Association Decides to End It—A Loss to the Workmen of Eight to Ten Million Dollars.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 19.—District meetings of the Amalgamated association were held to-day simultaneously in this city, Wheeling and Youngstown, at which it was decided to withdraw all demands made June 1st, and present the old scale to the manufacturers for their signature. The meetings were largely attended, and the vote was as follows: Pittsburgh, eighty-one for the old scale and twenty-seven for a compromise; at \$5.75; Youngstown, 48 for the old scale, \$5.50, and 8 for \$5.75; Wheeling, 17 for \$5.50, 18 for compromise. Total, 146 for the old scale, 53 for \$5.75. This virtually ends the strike, as it is believed the manufacturers will sign the scale and resume at once. A conference of manufacturers and a committee of the Amalgamated association will take place to-morrow, at which the scale will be offered to the former and other details settled. The strike lasted 116 days, and it is estimated that the loss to men in wages is between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, while that to the manufacturers is only conjecture.

THE NEW COMET.

Appearance of the Heavenly Monster as Seen by the Astronomers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Dr. Lewis Swift, director of Warner observatory, is receiving messages from all parts of America claiming the discovery of a large naked-eye comet now visible near the sun. The doctor says it is the same comet recently discovered moving west, and is not the comet of 1812, but non-identical with any known comet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The new comet was watched at the naval observatory this afternoon, and was found in right ascension eleven hours, nineteen minutes, thirty seconds, declination twelve minutes north. The comet was easily seen with the naked eye, and exhibited a short tail with a bright head of considerable extent. In the telescope the nucleus shows a confused mass of bright light, indicating a large comet with plenty of loose material. Extending on both sides were bright areas of light, presenting the appearance of a bird with outstretched wings. The comet was seen at Nice, France, about noon September 18. It is almost certain that the comet has now passed its perihelion. The comet to-day at 3 o'clock was nine degrees west of the sun, and will probably have increased this distance by sunrise on the 20th by twelve to thirteen degrees. It will therefore rise somewhat before the sun, but owing to the fact that it is also further south than the sun, it will not be readily seen before sunrise. In a few days, however, with its present rate and direction of motion, it should become a brilliant object in the morning sky. On the whole this may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary comets of modern times. The only one which resembles it in its special features of interest is the great comet of 1843, which, like this one, was visible to the naked eye in full sunlight. Barnard's comet was also observed at the naval observatory this morning at 4 o'clock. Its right ascension was 7 hours 27 minutes, and declination 12 degrees 41 minutes north. It presented the usual appearance of a telescopic comet, with a slight central condensation.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Opening the Fourteenth Annual Reunion at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—The fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened to-night by a grand camp fire in the exposition building, given under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the day numerous members of the society arrived in bodies and singly, and all the hotels and boarding houses are crowding. President Arthur's visit which had been announced, did not occur, and up to a late hour to-night General Grant, who had promised to be present, had not arrived. Gens. Sherman and Sheridan will arrive to-morrow. The exercises opened with patriotic airs by Fife Major Robinson and Hendershot, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, whereupon Gen. Hobart delivered a brief address of welcome to the visitors, who filled all parts of the building, at least 10,000 people being present on the occasion. Addresses of the evening were delivered by Gen. John Gibbon, the distinguished commander of the Iron brigade, Judge Fenner, of New Orleans, Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, ex-Gov. Fairchild, Gen. Cochrane, of Ohio, and others. The exercises closed with "Old Hundred," sung in concert style.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John E. Earle, of Chicago, general western manager of the Anchor line of ocean steamships, is in the city on business for the company.

Mr. S. D. Tucker, of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, has been in the city several days, and left for his home last evening.

Mr. H. P. Moser, a well known attorney of Shoals, Ind., had been confined to his room with severe rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil was used; the third application relieved him from all pain.

IN A PICKLE.

The Speculators in corn at Chicago in a Bad Boat.

THE MARKET FOR OPTIONS OVERSOLD.

Shrewd Manipulation of the Deal by a Strong Combination.

RICKER PURCHASES TO BE DELIVERED.

A Crash in the Market Before Long Deemed Inevitable.

HIGHER PRICES IN LEADING PRODUCTS.

Increased Activity Among the Railroad Magnates of New York.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—This has been an exciting day on "change, but there is good evidence for the belief that the end is not yet, and that the days to follow will be memorable for movements in the produce market as unexpected as they will be startling. Less than two weeks ago corn was worth 74c, but in two weeks a panic, carefully encouraged and skilfully manipulated by scheming operators, brought the price down to an average of a cent per day until it sold for 60c. In the same way mess pork was forced down \$3 per barrel in some options and lard \$1.30 per hundred. So general was the scare and so universal the rush to sell that the transactions were enormous and unprecedented, and the market was over sold. Millions of bushels of corn and in almost an equal proportion in pork and lard. The bulk of the deals have all been in the near options—September, October and November—and in these is the squeeze is bound to occur. Everything has favored the operators who have been bearing this market. The weather turned and continued wonderfully good for the late crops; exaggerated reports came pouring in of an immense harvest; the death of Ricker, the corn king, occurred, and it was threatened to turn the 2,000,000 bushels of corn contracts held by him at his death, on the market; at one time the longs lost their heads and hastened to unload at the quickest possible speed. All at once almost every body found himself short; the Ricker corn failed to make its appearance on the market; the shorts began to grow suspicious, and their suspicion is rapidly growing; then the tide turned, and they began a rush to fill in. They found there was but a little over a million and a half bushels of corn in Chicago, and less than six million bushels in sight in the country, while there had been sold in Chicago alone over four million bushels on the immediate futures, and a similar state of affairs existed in the other grain markets. In four days September corn has jumped up nearly eight cents, being forced by the immense purchases of the frantic shorts. October has exhibited the same gain; and pork and lard have followed close. The whole range of cereals and provisions has been convulsed by the excitement in these products, and has been kept in a panicky condition.

To-night September corn is worth 67 1/2c, and October 65 1/2c, and to-morrow they will take another jump. The exciting cause of the hurry of the shorts to cover is the development of the existence of a corner in the months most seriously affected. The operators of this deal are said to be a crowd of New York railroad speculators, headed by Honore Brothers and R. H. Parks. The same parties are supposed to be concerned, who a year ago were led by Deacon Hobbs in a bull raid on cover. Then all they lacked was nerve, and Ricker, by stepping in and carrying out their plans, made most of his money. A more favorable time for a corner could not be desired. By taking an opposite course from the outside crowd, and working together, prices are easily manipulated. There is no concerted action among the shorts, and they are scattered, each one managing for himself. Their margins become exhausted and they buy in one after the other at a loss, the clique or combination pocketing the profits. Many successful combinations have been run on the board, a notable one being the recent corner in wheat for July delivery. A fund or clique, with P. D. Armour of this city and Kenshaw of Milwaukee, at its head, was formed and as outside speculators in view of the splendid harvest prospects, began selling, this clique took hold and bulled prices and ran the market up, forcing the shorts to settle at \$1.36, while cash winter wheat could have been bought at the same time at about \$1. per bushel. This was a case in which the judgment of the public was correct, and they would have made money had there been no manipulation, but the combination plan was too much for them. Many similar instances could be mentioned. Among them is the McGeech combination of last winter; also the Handy deal of August, 1881, and the Keene deal of a couple of years ago, all of which, by force of combination and concerted action, made money for those interested.

Another thing in favor of the ring is the disposition that is to be made of the contracts held by the Ricker estate. They will for over a million bushels of September and October corn. Calvin Wheeler, president of the Union National bank, administrator of the estate, stated to your correspondent to-day that he wanted the corn and should insist on it. He had the money on hand to pay for it, and should not settle margins on the basis of the closing price of the month. As much of this was bought at 74c, it looks as if the bulls would not stop until they had forced corn up to its figures, unless their efforts, Judge Knickerbocker, probate judge, to whom he applied for instructions, refused to recognize the speculative transactions on the "change as legitimate, and will direct the stuff to be produced and paid for according to the liberal terms of the agreement. This will make a terrible commotion on "change, as it alone would exhaust the entire stock of corn in store. If this plan is carried out this country will witness the unusual spectacle of a court compelling the fulfillment of contracts which were, of course, purely speculative, and the actual delivery of the commodity bargained for. Under such circumstances it is expected that the

rise in the value of cash corn in this market will be phenomenal.

In view of the above, the bears found their efforts to keep corn down to-day futile. On the board it opened active and irregular, but higher, and at the close cash No. 2 was about 1c higher than it closed at 1 o'clock yesterday. October 1 1/2c higher, November 1 1/4c higher, and year about 1/2c higher. The market opened about 1/2c higher than it closed at 1 o'clock yesterday, and ruled decidedly strong under an active short demand and for a time there was considerable excitement, September advancing 1/2c from the opening; seller October, however, was not sustained, September falling irregularly about 1/2c from the highest point, October about 1/2c. The short inquiry was quite brisk throughout the season and there was also a fair investment demand. The sales on call were enormous, reaching 2,000,000 bushels.

On the board wheat was active and decidedly firmer, and though somewhat unsettled, month closed about 1c higher than it closed at 1 o'clock yesterday, October about 3/4c higher, November 3/4c higher, and year about 1/2c higher. There was some improvement yesterday afternoon on call, and this morning the first sales were at 1 1/2c advance over the closing figures at 1 o'clock yesterday. Prices ruled more especially for September, which advanced 1/2c from the opening, afterwards fell irregularly about 1/2c, but again improved some and closed steady. The other options were less firm, October selling up but 1/2c, seller November only 1/2c, and seller the year 3/4c, then eased off somewhat, and closing steady. The advance was due almost entirely to a large short demand, September shorts being quite nervous and buying freely.

Winter wheat was active and higher, with active inquiry for September delivery. It ranged on the board from \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2, and closed at \$1.01. Spring was in good demand to fill shorts, No. 2 selling at \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2 and closing at \$1.01. Oats were more active and considerably stronger, with the heavier appreciation for cash and near by options, although the longer deals were doing well. Lighter arrivals of cash and the general better tone in the grain market was helping to the advance. Samples were in light supply, and were quite eagerly sought after at higher prices for the better cars of white.

Pork and lard show symptoms of manipulation in the near options and the shorts are panicky over the possibility of a corner there. Pork was active, stronger and higher, seller October selling up 60c per barrel above yesterday's closing prices, with sales at \$20.55 to \$21.30, closing firm at \$21.20 to \$21.25. November was 30c to 35c higher.

Lard was quite active, stronger and higher, especially the near futures. Cash was the same as October, with large shipments. October sold at \$21.50 to \$21.75, and yesterday's close at \$21.50 to \$21.75 on "change. Sales, 38,000 lbs. and 12,250 tierces of lard.

The flour market is active and it has been difficult to buy. The outside call has been fairly light ever since the new stock got to move. Prices were weak, and most brands have been offered at shaded prices to sell, and particularly for the good new winters in sacks, and for all the flour or off goods. Rye flour dull at \$3.75 to \$3.85 per barrel for good. Bran and all mill stuffs were more called for and doing better. One of the leading millers of Minnesota, who owns twenty-three elevators, writes as follows to a correspondent here: "Our receipts of wheat are far below our expectations, and we can only account for it by judging the farmers are not satisfied with the price, and enough are able to hold until they can get their fall work done, when they will no doubt market. They are all busy plowing or thrashing, and in consequence receipts are small. We have bought so far at all our stations about 20,000 bushels of new wheat, hardly enough to start up our mill. The grade has been mostly fifty-six pounds in the district, and a few cars from the Jim river valley go fifty-eight pounds uncleaned. We clean all our wheat at the mill, shipping it from our houses as it is taken in from the farmers."

Chicago elevators as per official returns are stocked with 1,687,321 bushels of wheat, 1,741,541 bushels of corn, 843,582 bushels of oats, 159,194 bushels of rye, and 64,342 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,504,980 bushels against 4,336,395 bushels a year ago, and 10,862,791 bushels at this period last year. New York and Brooklyn warehouses are stored with 2,003,120 bushels of wheat, 386,843 bushels of corn, 2,227,562 bushels of oats, 165,366 bushels of rye and 1,167 bushels of barley. The amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is stated to be 12,780,612 bushels; corn 6,584,686 bushels; oats 6,646,044 bushels; rye 700,169 bushels; barley 119,920 bushels.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, Sept. 19.—Considerable long stock came out and the short interest increased, although borrowing demand was only fair. Gould brokers and traders were the most active bears. We look for a further decline. The market seldom acts as it has acted for a week without a sharp decline for the finish. The Gould brokers have seldom been more bearish. The Villard brokers are not bullish. The Keene brokers look for lower prices. Commission houses are uneasy, fearing Gould and tight money. The Vanderbilt brokers alone are bullish, but their bullishness has not of late been a good sign. One thing to be considered is whether the bearishness is not too general—whether Gould and others are not buying while their retainers cry "bear." Our information is that a scoop of considerable magnitude is intended. It looks as though in the event of a scoop the market would do to buy; certainly it would be good for inside buying of several stocks a few points below current quotations. The situation does not warrant a bear campaign. It is stated that the transformation in Metropolitan would influence the market. It is stated that a prominent operator is short of Denver, Louisville, Lake Shore and Union Pacific. The bulls claimed a settlement had been made which would make the market bull to-day. Gould is quoted as having said the market would be ragged until to-day, and would then be a purchase. A prominent operator said it would be rather difficult for one man to borrow all the money in the country if he should try. Vanderbilt is

said to have replied to the suggestion that he buy 100,000 shares of Lake Shore yesterday, that he was ready to buy at a future. His orders had been given, and he did not wish to disturb them. It is said that Canamack covered a large line of shorts.

A stringency in money generally is expected. A few people control a very large sum, and higher rates seem inevitable. The Vanderbilt brokers were free lenders at brokers' rates. Four millions have been sent within a few days to the Pennsylvania oil regions. It is alleged that Keene & Sage are great bulls on petroleum, and the sharp advance yesterday was the first fruits of the corner. Vanderbilt brokers bought New York Central. Brokers supposed to represent the Keene & Osborne interests sold. There were orders to take all the Northwestern offered yesterday. It is alleged that the announcement of a contemplated issue of eight million Union Pacific bonds is premature. Large holders continue to talk bullish and give supporting orders. It is understood that Vanderbilt told his friends that up to Saturday night Lake Shore had raised in the quarter ending Oct. 1, sixty-one per cent, making it good buying. The Vanderbilt brokers are confident; the Gould brokers very bearish, strengthening the belief. A prominent operator is short. The Gould brokers sold the Northern Pacific, Vanderbilt following heavily long, Michigan Central conservative people think Louisville will soon advance above eighty. Insiders are ready to buy St. Paul if it declines two or three points.

FAMOUS FARGO.

Opening Day of the Great Exposition and Racing Meeting—Cool Weather but a Magnificent Display of Stock—Fine Racing Yesterday.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, D. T., Sept. 19.—When it comes down to square enterprise Fargo does not propose to take a second place to any other local city in the world. True, what now constitutes a city of 10,000 population, with street railway system, electric lights, the telephone, telegraph, competing lines of railroad, daily newspapers, etc., etc., was comparatively unknown six years ago, but Fargo has not only kept pace with, but in many respects outstripped the most wonderful development of the entire Northwest in the brief period of time named above.

As a means of voicing this wonderful growth to the world the County Agricultural society and Driving Park association, composed of leading business men of the city, joined in giving a fall exposition and racing meeting, offering \$10,000 in premiums and purses. As might be expected the liberal premiums draw correspondingly liberal entries, both of exhibits and of the purses offered for special contests, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois being well represented. So large has been the interest in the different departments, that the exhibition building and stabling had to be more than double in capacity. The stock display both for the speed contests and the prize ring is the best ever given in the Northwest.

Among the show cattle are N. P. Clark's St. Cloud herd of Jerseys and Galloways, twenty-two heads; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, herd of Jerseys; short-horns by Geo. S. Barnes, C. F. Kindred and the Grandins. J. B. Power, St. Paul, proprietor of the Helendale stock farm, described in the GLOBE several weeks since, shows a fine lot of Normans, and H. G. Finkle, of Moorhead and other stock breeders in this vicinity, are well represented by road and draught horses.

With such a fine showing of stock of general exhibits, all that was wanted to make the fair a success was good weather. Whether the association is to be thus favored is a conundrum. The day was ushered in with a cold wave from Manitoba, making overcasts a luxury, accompanied by a drizzling rain up to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the rain stopped, but there was little, if any moderation in the weather. As a consequence, only the most enthusiastic visited the grounds this afternoon, though the programme was an extra good one, worthy the patronage of 20,000 people. The events were trotting in 3:00 and 2:32 classes and half mile running and repeat race. The judges for the day were D. D. Benton, starter, and L. N. Algee and J. D. Wood with Col. Morrow timers. The starters in the three minute race were b. g. Minneapolis, J. W. Whitcomb; b. m. Mollie B. Wm. Parker; b. g. Royal George, James Hunter, and b. m. Alma West, C. F. Kindred. The race was won in three heats by Mollie B who sold a big favorite in the pools. Alma West was distanced in the first heat.

SUMMARY.

Mollie B, Ben b. m. Wm. Parker..... 1 1 1
Royal George, b. g. Jas. Hunter..... 2 3 3
Minneapolis, b. g. M. Whitcomb..... 3 3 2
Alma West, b. m. C. F. Kindred..... dis.
Lady of Grand Forks..... dis.
Time: 2:33 1/2; 1:31 1/2; 2:33 1/2.
2:32 CLASS:
In the 2:32 class, purse \$500, there were five entries but only four started as follows: Clumsy Fred c. h.; Flora Belle, b. m., J. C. Oswald; Bay Brino, b. g., N. H. Mathews and Lucy N. b. m., Jerome McKinney. Bay Brino was a big favorite in the pool selling and won with ease, though he lost the first heat to Flora Belle, who in subsequent heats acted badly. Lucy M. trotted a game race, finishing second in the first three heats and third in the last.

SUMMARY.

Bay Brino b. g. W. F. Mathews..... 4 1 1 1
Flora Belle c. h. M. J. C. Oswald..... 1 4 2
Lucy M. c. m. J. McKenney..... 2 2 3
Clumsy Fred ch. g. N. B. Low..... 3 3 4
Time: 2:33; 2:33 1/2; 2:35; 2:36.
RUNNING RACE:
The other race for the day was a running half mile and repeat, horse purse \$250 with six starters. Grasshopper ch. g. N. B. Low Lane, Orphan, gr. m., J. E. Butler; Fly Dance, b. g., L. A. Legg; Orphan Girl, b. m., Jos. Forbes; Joe, b. g., r.; Deacon Canada, b. g., Thomas Keating. In the pools Fly Dance had the call at \$30 to \$15 for the field and fully justified the confidence of her backers, though she lost the second heat to Grasshopper by a bad start. Grasshopper won second money and Joe third. Time, 50 1/2, 50 1/2, 50.

To-night the weather is moderating and no indications of rain. If this promise is fulfilled by the morning, Fargo will see one of the biggest crowds in its existence.

Thirty-Third Degree.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The triennial meeting of the supreme court for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States convened here to-day. H. L. Palmer of Milwaukee, sovereign grand master of the order, delivered the address. A large number of candidates were confirmed in the thirty-third degree.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Wabasha Street Bridge out of Order—Street Railway Track Accepted—A Chemical Engine Ordered—Salary Fixed—Host of Street Improvements.

The city council transacted the following business last night:

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This board was directed to open and extend an alley twelve feet wide from Dakota avenue to Prospect Terrace; also to open and extend Forrest street; also to construct stone gutters on the east side of Minnesota street from Fifth to Seventh street; also to widen Bluff street at its junction with Rice; also to grade Franklin street from Elm street to Irvine Park drive.

The same board was directed to investigate and report as to opening, widening and extending Grove street from Mississippi street west; as to a change of grade on Fourteenth street from Jackson street to Canada street; as to grading Burr street; as to grading Leech street from Ramsey to Goodrich avenue; as to grading an alley through block 23 Woodland Park; as to grading Rice street; as to erecting steps on Selby avenue from Summit avenue to Third street; as to the construction of a culvert over Phalen creek on Seventh street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mayor Rice notified the council that he had appointed William Barrett as a member of the board of public works in place of J. C. Quinby, resigned, and the council confirmed the act.

H. H. Sibley, P. H. Kelly, J. D. Ludden and Geo. L. Otis, sent in a communication stating that they were appointed to consider the water supply of the city of St. Paul and performed that duty. They therefore ask reasonable compensation for the work done. The same was sent to the committee on claims.

The report of the committee of the chamber of commerce in regard to the family of Daniel O'Connell was referred to the committee on legislation.

James H. Davidson and others asked that a twenty foot alley be opened through block 19, from Cedar to Minnesota streets. The protest of N. C. Rosenfelt against the grading of Rosabel street was referred to the committee on streets.

Mr. Rundlett sent in a communication setting forth that the Wabasha street bridge is unsafe and recommending that it be strengthened and rebuilt; was referred to the committee on streets and ways and means.

The contract was awarded to John G. Hinkel for sprinkling seventh street; the contract for constructing drains and ditches, to abate a nuisance on blocks 9, 10, 15 and 16 in Stinson's division, were awarded to Patrick Thornton.

It was voted to refund to Rev. D. R. Breed \$100 on account of the change of grade on Third street between Sibley and Prince streets.

The order for opening and extending an alley between L. C. Dayton's enlargement and Vanderburg's addition was annulled.

The award of the contract for grading Beaumont street, to Moline and Bussell, was confirmed.

The vacation of part of block 71, Dayton & Irvine's addition, was referred to the committee on streets.

The salary of the secretary of the board of water commissioners was fixed at \$1,500.

The track of the street railway company on University avenue was accepted.

The closing up of the alley through block 71, Dayton and Irvine's addition, was ordered.

The request of the board of fire commissioners to be allowed to place a drive well on Rice street, north of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, was referred to the committee on fire department.

The communication of Geo. J. Flint in regard to the grading of Forbes street was referred to the committee on streets.

The request of J. M. Minor and others for change of grade on Fourteenth street was referred to the board of public works.

The matter of changing the grade on Seventh street below Jackson was referred to the committee on streets.

The grading of Iglehart street was referred to the committee on streets.

The license fee for Wood's theater was fixed at \$75 per year.